

Nation Answers Defence Call
Quick response of contributions and signatures received by the National Security League. See Page 1, Section 6, of to-day's SUN.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; fair to-morrow;
moderate westerly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 53.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 265.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COLONEL WINS ALL THE JURY; FACES APPEAL

Juror Burns Gives Up the Fight After Forty Ballots.

HE COULDN'T SLEEP THROUGH THE NIGHT

A Complete Agreement Reached Before the Twelve Had Breakfast.

ROOSEVELT AND JURY ARE PHOTOGRAPHED

He Promises Autographs for All and Makes a Speech.

TRACER, May 22.—The Barnes-Roosevelt suit came to an end this morning with complete victory for Theodore Roosevelt.

After forty ballots, in forty-two hours and fifteen minutes of deliberation, Juror Edward Burns, whose insistence that Col. Roosevelt should be required to share with Mr. Barnes the expenses of the suit brought about the long deadlock, agreed that he could conscientiously vote for a straight out verdict for the Colonel.

He came around voluntarily. Early this morning, while some of the jurors were still abed and others were getting dressed, Mr. Burns broke his long and stubborn silence. He suddenly wheeled around when he was scrubbing his face and spoke to the foreman of the jury, Warren W. Somers.

"Somers," he said, "I guess I've been wrong. I've been thinking this thing over all night, haven't had a wink of sleep and I've made up my mind that I ought not hold out just because I felt Roosevelt ought to split the costs with Barnes. You all know I believed Roosevelt was in the right from the first. Now, if you will take a vote I'll come out of the wet."

Shook Hands With Burns.
The vote was taken at 6:50 A. M. and every slip of paper bore three words, "For the defendant." Led by Foreman Somers, the jurors shook hands with Burns and the twelve went to breakfast good friends and in thorough accord.

A few hours later, when the jury appeared in court and answered Clerk Clarke's call of their names, Burns's voice rang out as emphatically as that of any other juror in recording his vote for Col. Roosevelt.

The one great factor which determined the vote was the question of veracity between Roosevelt and Barnes. Everything else was subordinated. From the minute the jurors received the case they felt that they could disregard practically every question except the one of truthfulness.

It is now known that from the first the entire twelve believed Roosevelt and refused to believe Barnes.

"It is only right that we should tell the public that Col. Roosevelt's truthfulness was obvious to us and that we could not accept Mr. Barnes's statements," said Foreman Somers after the jury was discharged. "That was the attitude of every man from the start. The slight divisions as existed on early ballots had nothing to do with the question of veracity."

Story of the Balloting.
We took forty ballots in all. When we took the fourth ballot at 3:45 P. M. on Tuesday afternoon, the case was generally for about twenty minutes. It was apparent that all of us had about the same impression of the merits of the case.

On the first ballot the vote stood five for Roosevelt and three for Barnes. That is to say, it stood nine to three on the face of it, but two of the jurors voted for Barnes at the outset simply because they wanted to make sure that we would take plenty of time to come to a conclusion and so avoid any criticism on the score of snap judgment.

Each of the two had figured it out for himself without consulting the other. Each was a fair dealer, but it was a unanimous vote at the start and each would make sure that some one would delay the proceedings.

"On the second ballot the vote was eleven for Roosevelt and one for Barnes. The two who desired thorough deliberation decided to join the majority after they saw how nearly unanimous we were about everything. But the other man stuck to his notion."

Voters for Barnes.
Foreman Somers named no names, but it was learned that two of the men who voted at the outset for Barnes were Taylor, a Democrat, and a farmer, and Marcello, and Prior, a Democrat, and a coal dealer of Liverpool. The third man was, of course, Edward Burns, the Republican and former mayor of the city.

"Thereafter," continued Foreman Somers, "we took a ballot about every hour. The vote stood eleven for Roosevelt and one for Barnes. The two who desired thorough deliberation decided to join the majority after they saw how nearly unanimous we were about everything. But the other man stuck to his notion."

THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF SIX SECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

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Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Bkman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded if possible.

ROSTAND GIBES BERNSTORFF.

Poet Contrasts Visit of Condolence With Lusitania Dead at Sea.

PARIS, May 22.—Edmond Rostand publishes a ninety-two line poem in the *Figaro* describing Ambassador von Bernstorff's calling at the State Department to present the Kaiser's condolence for the American losses in the Lusitania.

The poem gives two lines to Bernstorff and his hypocritical grief, then two lines to the scene on the Irish coast when Bernstorff is described as dressed in deep mourning entering the White House, there is a parenthetical clause reading:

"Women's bruised breasts beating against the cliffs."

In the next two lines the Ambassador is described as a man of sympathy and condolence, and then occurs another parenthetical clause reading:

"Children twine silently round a reef: One verse about President Wilson says that behind him stand Lincoln, Virtue, Washington and Glory, but they are invisible to Bernstorff. The German Ambassador is described as saying that those who sailed despite the German warnings were aggressors, and then another parenthetical clause follows:

"Over there a girl in a white dress washed upon the shore with her three sisters." The poem contains a line about Alfred Dreyfus and his heroism in giving up his life to a woman.

GERMAN FLIER OVER PARIS.

Several Persons Injured by Bombs From Aeroplane.

PARIS, May 22.—A German aeroplane flew over Paris this evening and dropped bombs which fell along the Quai d'Orsay. A number of persons were injured in that quarter, but no one was killed, so far as can be learned.

CRIPPLED IN DREAM OF GOLF.

Ardley Steward Walks Out of Window in Sleep.

ARDLEY, May 22.—Joseph Costello, a steward at the Ardley Club, was removed to his home in Dobbs Ferry to-day with a broken arm, broken collarbone and numerous other injuries sustained while walking in his sleep.

Costello, asleep in the dormitory of the clubhouse, walked out a French window that opens to the floor. He awoke as he struck a wire that broke the force of his twenty-five foot fall. He thrust his arms out and probably saved himself from death as he landed on the cement paving. Costello said he was dreaming he was playing golf just before he hit the wire and woke up.

TIDINGS FOR THE NIZAM.

McAneny Enlightens His Highness of Hyderabad, India.

Acting Mayor McAneny received a letter yesterday from the Nizam of Hyderabad, India, asking for a copy of the report of the Heights of Buildings Commission.

So far as any one at City Hall knew the city of Hyderabad, a capital of Mohorabad, has no higher buildings than the Mosque of the Four Minarets. However, Mr. McAneny granted the request of His Highness the Nizam.

SHOT DEAD BY BROTHER.

Police Seek Brooklyn Boy—Accident, Family Says.

The four young sons of Joseph Zaletray of 1220 Fortieth street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, were playing in the dining room yesterday when Joseph, Jr., 16 years old, displayed a revolver. There was a sharp report, and Arthur, 10 years old, fell dead, with a bullet wound in his forehead. Joseph, Jr., disappeared, and the police have sent out a general alarm for him. The two other sons, Frank, 12, and David, 15, say it was an accident.

DYNAMITE IN AUTO KILLS 4.

Fifteen Injured in Mysterious Explosion at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, May 22.—Four persons are dead and fifteen injured, four probably fatally, as the result of an explosion of fifty pounds of dynamite at 2:15 this afternoon. The explosive was being used to dynamite the bed of Onondaga Creek, at Mathie and Spencer streets, to recover the body of Donald Willes, drowned several days ago.

KING OF ITALY CALLS FOR 3,500,000 MEN TO FIGHT AUSTRIA; EDICT SUMMONS EVERY MAN OF MILITARY AGE TO COLORS; MOBILIZATION ORDER MAY MEAN WAR WITHOUT ULTIMATUM



DEFICIT MAY FORCE A SPECIAL SESSION

U. S. Treasury Facing More Than \$30,000,000 Loss at End of Fiscal Year.

ISSUE OF NOTES LIKELY

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A special session of Congress in the fall to take stock of Treasury conditions with a view to effecting important changes in the revenue laws is now regarded as more than a probability in Administration circles.

The cash balance in the Treasury is lower now than it has been in the history of the Government. For months the outgo has largely exceeded income, with a corresponding increase in the year's deficit and a steady decline in the cash balance. The condition of the Treasury is regarded by the Administration as the biggest Democratic problem with which it is now dealing and one charged with large political possibilities.

Some Treasury officials admit that on June 30, the end of the current fiscal year, the deficit on the twelve months business will be about \$30,000,000. An examination of the Treasury statement shows that unless the present trend is checked the deficit will mount to a higher figure.

Revenues Fall Off.

Some months ago when the state of the Treasury began to attract attention Secretary McAdoo announced that a yield of approximately \$100,000,000 from the corporation and income taxes would save the situation at the end of the year. He explained that the revenues had been hard hit because of the war, but that there was a report here to-night that the income and corporation taxes would restore the Treasury to normal conditions.

In the meantime customs receipts have been dropping and there is only a comparatively small increase on account of internal revenue despite the emergency war revenue act. A few months ago it was privately estimated that the income and corporation taxes would yield \$80,000,000 instead of the original estimate of \$100,000,000 fixed by Secretary McAdoo. Now some Treasury officials say the Government will be lucky if it gets \$70,000,000 from this source, and there are other officials who fear the yield will fall below that amount.

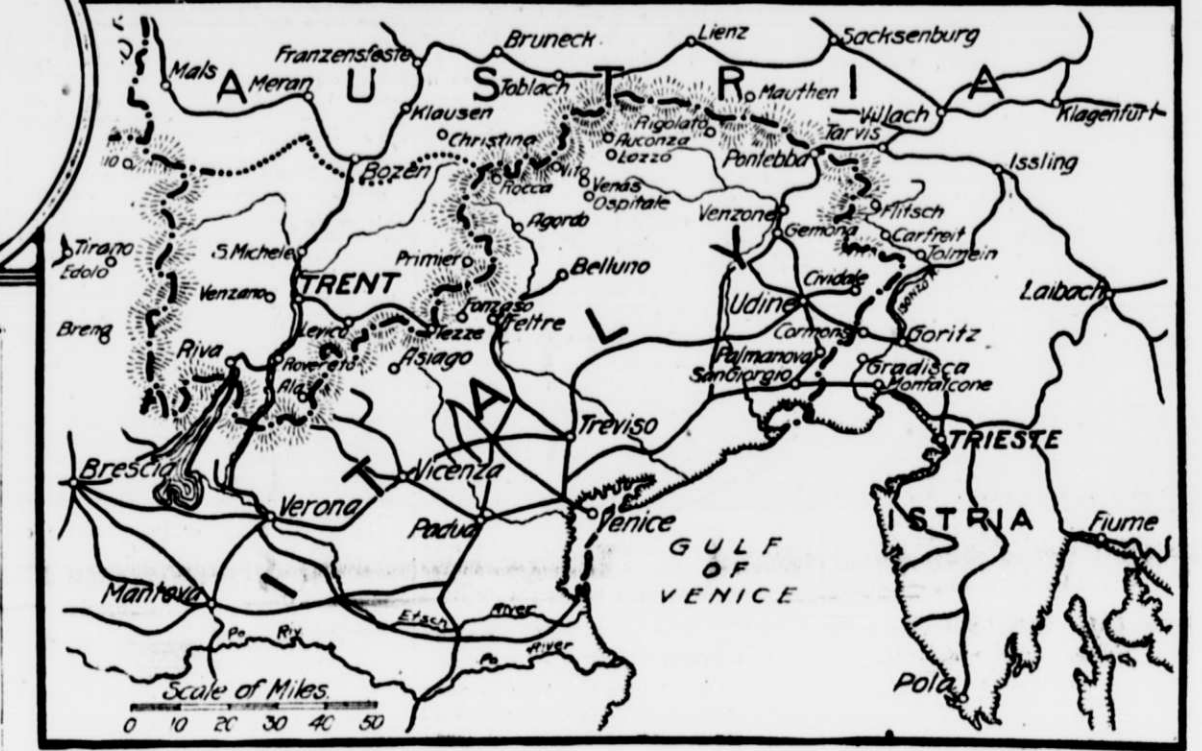
So far as the present is concerned the Administration is not particularly worried. If the worst comes to the worst on July 1 the secretary of the Treasury could authorize an issue of Panama Canal bonds or short time notes to take up the slack between outgo and income.

Course Already Planned.

It is the understanding that the Treasury authorities have already given consideration to the course that will be followed in case they are called upon to refund early in the new fiscal year, and that this advice is favorable to an issue of short time notes instead of a sale of Panama bonds.

In figuring on Treasury conditions the authorities are greatly worried over the prospective developments in the new fiscal year. It was pointed out to-day that up to date in this fiscal year the customs duties have yielded approximately \$75,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, or in round numbers \$158,000,000, compared with \$262,000,000. With a continuance of the war and the income and corporation taxes falling to come up to expectations, it is realized that the Treasury will be in worse shape a year hence unless something is done in the meantime to increase receipts or diminish expenditures.

It will be recalled that the Underwood-Simmons tariff act provides that sugar shall be admitted free of duty on May 1, 1916. Sugar will yield the



ABOVE a group of Italian staff officers at the mobilization headquarters near the Austrian frontier where it is anticipated the first movement of troops will take place when a declaration of war is issued. In upper right, Gen. Count Luigi Cadorna, chief of the Italian General Staff. The map shows the littoral of the Gulf of Venice, along which the Italian forces are expected to make a

dash for Goritz when hostilities open. An advance over the Austrian frontier at this point would be an easy matter, it is believed, and the importance of this stretch of comparatively level country is shown by the large number of railroads converging on this part of the frontier and the numerous canals which cross into Italy from the Isonzo River. The Trentino, the bone of contention between Italy and Austria, is also shown on the map.

SUBMARINE K-6 REPORTED ASHORE

Storm Said to Have Driven It on No Man's Land—Two Others Crippled.

DESTROYERS SEEK PORT

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22.—Just how badly the present storm that is sweeping the New England coast has interfered with the navy war game is not known.

That there has been some interference is shown by the arrival here of submarines K-2, K-5, G-4 and D-1, together with destroyers McDonough, Jenkins, Worden and Jouett. It is presumed that these boats were ordered here by Admiral Fletcher to escape the storm.

Tender Tonopah arrived to-day with the K-6, which had a broken crankshaft. D-2 is also reported with a broken shaft, but has not come in here yet. There was a report here to-night that the K-6 was ashore on No Man's Land as a result of the dense fog, and that the tender Fulton was standing by. The K-6 is resting on a sandy bottom and is not thought to be damaged. The naval tug Uncas has been sent from here to her assistance.

Further than the admission that one of the submarines was in trouble no confirmation could be obtained from the naval authorities here. It was said, however, the trouble was not serious.

This Morning It Was Reported That

some of Admiral Fletcher's fleet was strung out inside Block Island from Point Judith to the east, presumably in a maneuver to protect the entrance of Narragansett Bay.

GRAND CORDON FOR KITCHENER

King of the Belgians Decorates Secretary of State for War.

LONDON, May 22.—Following on the heels of the newspaper attacks against the Secretary of State for War comes the announcement that King Albert of the Belgians has conferred upon Lord Kitchener the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.

The Order of Leopold is the highest in Belgium. It was founded in 1832 by King Leopold I. and has only been conferred for exceptional services.

LONDON EDITOR HINTS AT GREAT CABINET SCANDAL

J. L. Garvin Threatens Publication of Full Story Incriminating Persons in High Places—Arraigns Lord Northcliffe for Attack on Kitchener.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 23 (Sunday)—J. L. Garvin, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a prefatory note to a five column article published this morning in the *Observer* dealing with the political crisis hints at a still greater scandal in public affairs. This has not yet been lighted and the writer says that for various reasons the full story of an extraordinary episode in the political history of the war cannot now be told.

"Dissevered," he says, "in his article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which first told of the Cabinet crisis, 'we laid stress and warning, and it is necessary to repeat it. Our reserves in this matter are delicate but to a certain extent conditional. If public duty requires further disclosure, and we profoundly hope it may be avoided, the duty must be faced and done, nor do we doubt that some one will be found capable and with the requisite courage."

"It would be far better to have one great outburst of scandal which would be dispelled by a very loud explosion than to have illegitimate influences and intrigues sapping on the one hand the foundations of the duty and discipline of both services, and on the other hand threatening the safety of every Minister of State, no matter who he may be or what office he may fill."

Hints at Dictatorship.

Commenting on the attack upon Lord Kitchener, Mr. Garvin writes: "We must stamp on this thing even if a dictatorship has to be set up to do it. We must crush the organization of anarchy and vendetta. It is quite certain that if it is needed a method of dictatorship would be employed, and we think there will be no need for other measures that will be effective."

Another passage runs: "Those who do not want coalition or chaos must ask themselves if they want a dictatorship. Never since Cromwell has the contingency of a dictatorship been so distinctly within the range of practical politics. The complete realization of this fact on Friday gave the leading statesmen on all sides a renewed heart and determination for the task."

"One thing vitally essential before all

MARCONI CAN SEE THROUGH WALLS

His Latest Invention Makes Solid Substances Penetrable by Eye.

SCIENTIST OFF FOR WAR

Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless, sailed yesterday on the steamship St. Paul of the American Line for Liverpool, whence he will travel through France to Italy. He returns to his native country at the outset of Italy's participation in the war at the personal request of King Victor Emmanuel. Just as he sailed he told of having almost perfected an invention by which a person may see through a solid wall.

The device in its present state outwardly resembles a camera. Signor Marconi said: "When placed against a wall or floor it makes the solid wood or metal transparent—in this respect it resembles the X-ray."

"It is not finished," explained the inventor. "Persons can be seen in the next room if they are close enough to the wall, but the image is blurred if they are a little distance away."

Last Thursday evening Marconi gave tests of the new and powerful wireless apparatus at Saville, L. I. in connection with the Marconi Company's patent suit. There was an experiment with the wireless telephone, but the weather was not favorable and nothing startling was accomplished. Some of the enthusiasts about the wireless telephone believed that with proper conditions it would have been possible to converse with the tower at Naum, Germany.

"But," the visible telephone—where persons talking can see each other—is coming successfully, although I myself am not working on it," observed the inventor.

There were 375 first cabin and 250 steerage passengers on the St. Paul. Seventy-five Americans were aboard. Capt. E. M. Fawcett, posted to the American flag steamer and remarked that he did not expect trouble.

Marconi will stop long enough in England to see his family. It is expected that he will take charge of the Italian wireless service. He is a commissioned officer of the Italian navy, but expects to remain ashore most of the war.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain also sailed on the St. Paul to go to the French lines as a war correspondent.

Though sailing on the St. Paul, Marconi delayed the sailing of the Italian liner *Stamperia*, which left yesterday for Naples. The wait was to enable the inventor to finish arrangements for shipping wireless and other supplies to Italy.

The *Stamperia* was closely guarded at her pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street, lest some news of the enemy of Italy try to harm her. There were more than ninety Italian reservists in the first cabin, including Giorgio Valcanover, conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, who sailed with his wife.

CHURCHILL BIDS FAREWELL.

Takes Leave of Admiralty Helpers—May Not Be in New Cabinet.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 22.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, received most of the news of departure in a private room at the Admiralty this afternoon and bade them farewell.

It is now considered quite possible that Mr. Churchill will be left out of the coalition Cabinet altogether instead, as was at first supposed, of taking a different post.

FISHER TO REMAIN.

'News of World' Predicts Personnel of Cabinet.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 22.—The *News of the World* says it is able to announce definitely that the political upheaval in the Cabinet will not affect the position of Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord and the Admiralty. Lord Kitchener will remain in the War Office, but he will be assisted by a civilian, probably Bonar Law.

The paper believes Mr. Balfour will be First Lord of the Admiralty and Winston Churchill will remain as Secretary of the Admiralty. Lord Kitchener will remain as Chancellor of the Exchequer. McKenna will remain as Home Secretary and Austen Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne will almost certainly be included in the Cabinet.

Adriatic Sea Closed by Admiralty Order to All But Warships.

KING KISSES FLAG; THRONGS CHEER HIM

All Provinces of Northern Italy Now Under Martial Law.

THOUSANDS APPLAUD AT THE U. S. EMBASSY

Prince Colonna Leads the Population in a Patriotic Demonstration.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 22.—Actual hostilities between Italy and Austria have begun.

The Austrian barracks at Rovereto, a town in Tyrol with about 12,000 Italian inhabitants, were blown up.

Rome, May 22.—The King has sanctioned the law granting extraordinary powers to the Cabinet and conferring on the Ministers the power to declare war.

At a Cabinet council held this morning it was decided to promulgate an edict calling to the colors all soldiers born between 1876 and 1895, thus ordering every Italian of military age (which ends at the citizen's entry into his fortieth year) to take up arms against Austria.

This means that about 2,500,000 men are called to the colors. The permanent Italian army consists of 491,607 men, the mobile militia 325,601 and the territorial militia 2,251,802. There are 41,692 officers.

The provinces of Sondrio, Brescia, Verona, Vicenza, Belluno, Udine, Venice, Treviso, Padua, Mantua and Ferrara—in other words, the entire northern part of Italy—have been placed under martial law. The order to this effect includes also the entire Adriatic coast, islands and forts. The Ministry of War in making the announcement declared that the forts were adequate for the national defense.

By an Admiralty order issued to-day the Adriatic is closed to Italian shipping.

The King also issued a proclamation, signed by all the Ministers, explaining why Italy has been forced to take up arms against her old ally, Austria, and appealing to all the citizens of Italy to do their duty. This has led to the belief that war will be declared on Austria without the formality of an ultimatum.

The Cabinet session was adjourned to-night without making any announcement of its decision.

King Victor Emmanuel had a conference this evening with the Ministers of War and Marine and the Duke of Aosta, his cousin, who is a Lieutenant-General in the army. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had conferences to-day with the Russian and French Ambassadors and the Swiss Minister.

Practically the entire population of Rome was gathered this afternoon on the Capitoline Hill, where Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, convoked a meeting of the City Council in connection with the measures to be adopted following the mobilization order. The Capitoline palaces were decorated with tapestries commemorating the glorious events in the history of Italy.

Prince Colonna opened the session with a patriotic speech in which he recalled Rome's glorious past and the eventual history of the city. The epic period of the rejuvenated Italy will, he said, soon be completed by the forthcoming war, which will make Italian unity an accomplished fact.

Crowd Sees King Kiss Flag.

Hundreds of thousands of voices burst forth into wild acclaim as the Mayor concluded his speech and the national hymn was intoned. Prince Colonna then proposed that the multitude accompany the Municipal Councilors to the quinal to make a demonstration of loyalty to the King.

Preceded by a man bearing the historic banner of the city of Rome, the crowd marched to the Piazza del Quirinale cheering the Mayor and the Councilors. On the way the crowd was increased to such an extent that the piazza was insufficient to hold the throng. It is estimated that more than a quarter of a million people were present.

When the King and Queen, with royal children, appeared at the balcony of the palace the enthusiasm of the multitude became frenzied.